

THE NAME OF THE PANAMA GREEN HONEY CREEPER.

In Birds of North and Middle America, Part II, Ridgway in treating of the genus *Chlorophanes* allowed but one form, *C. spiza guatemalensis* (Scl.), to the region extending from Panama northward, and placed *C. spiza exsul* Berlepsch questionably in synonymy, saying he had seen no specimens.

Examples of this species, however, from Panama and Chiriqui are much smaller, with much shorter bills, than those from Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, etc., though they do not differ materially in color, and the Panama bird is strictly referable to *C. spiza exsul*. An adult male of this subspecies in my collection from Paramba, northern Ecuador, agrees exactly with birds from Panama and Chiriqui. It seems, therefore, necessary to recognize two forms instead of one for Central America, which with their ranges would be as follows:

Chlorophanes spiza exsul Berl., northern and western Ecuador, north through Panama to Chiriqui.

Chlorophanes spiza guatemalensis (Scl.) Central America from Guatemala south probably to Costa Rica.

Hartert (Novitates Zoologicae, 5, 1898, p. 481), has already pointed out the characters that distinguish the four geographical races of *Chlorophanes spiza*, and the purpose of the present note is merely to call attention to the fact that the subspecies of the Panama region is *exsul* and not *guatemalensis*.

The differences in size and length of bill in the four recognized races are as follows:

C. spiza spiza, Aripo, Trinidad, No. 15,233, ♂ adult: Wing, 70; tail, 48; tarsus, 18; exposed culmen, 15.5.

C. s. caerulea, Rio Lima, Colombia, No. 3898, ♂ adult: Wing, 71; tail, 47; tarsus, 17; exposed culmen, 13.

C. s. guatemalensis, Ceiba, Honduras, No. 10,167, ♂ adult: Wing, 74.5; tail, 50.5; tarsus, 19; exposed culmen, 18.5.

C. s. exsul, Paramba, northern Ecuador, No. 15,210, ♂ adult: Wing, 69; tail, 44; tarsus, 17; exposed culmen, 14.5.

C. s. exsul, Divala, Chiriqui, No. 8199, ♂ adult: Wing, 68; tail, 45; tarsus, 18; exposed culmen, 15.

—Outram Bangs.

ON THE CORRECT NAME FOR THE MOUNTAIN THRUSH OF THE LESSER ANTILLES.

I have already shown (Smith Miscell. Coll., Quarterly Issue, XLVII, part 2, p. 288, Nov. 8, 1904) that *Turdus montanus* Lafresnaye (1844) is preoccupied by Voigt 1831, Audubon 1838, and Townsend 1839. I was then under the impression that *Margarops albiventris* Lawrence was the next available name, but this does not prove to be the case, as I had overlooked a note by Cabanis (Journ. für Ornith., p. 350, 1874), wherein he states that he had examined the type of Hartlaub's *Turdus apicalis* said to have been from Senegal, and that it was without much doubt this species. Turning to Hartlaub's description in his System Ornith. West-africa's, p. 76, 1857, where he credits the specific name to Lichtenstein (*Crateropus apicalis*, Nomencl. Av., p. 27, 1854—nomen nudum), we find a good diagnosis of the present species. If this view is the correct one, the species should be known as *Allenia apicalis*.—J. H. Riley, Washington, D. C.